The Huntingdon Journal.

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e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

e on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

IE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every nesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.
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DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied essrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services e citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens ntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ingham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill t. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by ohn M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would resully offer his professional services to the citiof Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ice, No. 523 Washington street, one door east e Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street tingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., tingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hunlon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntion, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the ral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular ation given to the settlement of estates of decefice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend urveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of evkind, in any part of the United States. Send a circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., liers' claims against the Government for back , bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attendo with great care and promptness. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlet of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton er, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly ll legal business. Office in Cunningham's new lding. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ffice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door t of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

IN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, l all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, q. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to collections, and all other legal business ended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 9, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a libral share of patronage respectfully soliuited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.
SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan Street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

The True Woman.

Her name shines not in bannered field,
Where Right and Wrong so boldly war;
Nor rings her voice in any cause
Which men and women battle for;
Yet in her presence, subtle sweet,
You long to knee and kiss her feet.

No wonderous romance wreathes her life;
Nor hath she led a martyr train;
Nor beautiful nor rich is she,
But poor—and some would call her plain;
Yet in your two dear eyes you see
A beauty shining constantly.

No silken robe enfolds her form;
No dainty leisure hath her hands;
Her jewels are a simple ring;
A ribbon binds her hairs' smooth bands;
Yet in her garment's simple grace
Her soul's regality you trace.

No gift hath she to shake and thrill!
A thankless world with warbled songs;
And art that wakes the ivory keys
To other hands than hers belongs;
Yet in her words of tender cheer
A richer music charms the ear.

She walks in humble ways of life
That lead at times thro' gloom and shade;
And cares and crosses, not a few
Are on her patient shoulders laid,
Yet smiles and drinks each bitter cup,
And keeps her brave eyes lifted up.

And homely ways she wreathes with grace,
Harsh duty turns to loving zest;
And cheery hope and steadfast will
Are at her side, in work and rest;
Yet never dreams she you can spy
The angel looking from her eye!

The Story-Teller.

A Romance of Bottle Hill.

BY F. W. DRUMMOND.

THE stranger who now passes through Bottle Hill will find little there to prepossess him in its favor as a place of residence. Of the many buildings which it boasted in the days of its prosperity, only two remain, and they are in a pitiably decayed and rickety condition. Three or four woe-begone-looking Celestials inhabit the larger of the two buildings; the other is the exclusive habitation of an honest Teuton, who answers only to the appellation of Jake. Once he called himself Jake Shelback, but it has been so long since he has heard the last title employed that he has almost forgotten that he ever owned it.

On the rude porch in front of either of these dwellings may be seen a row of gum boots, long ago superannuated and dismissed from service. On a warm day, at suitable hours, the representatives of China and Germany appear on these porches to sun themselves and to meditate, it is presumed, on the uncertainty of human affairs.

But Bottle Hill presented quite a different appearance twenty years ago. Then it was in the full tide of prosperity. Its one long street was lined with buildings, in which nearly every imaginable kind of business was carried on with vigor and success. Its mines were among the mountains; it called itself a town, and fancied it might some day become a city.

At the time mentioned in the beginning of the last paragraph, the Bottle Hillites, though proud of themselves and their town in every way, were more than any thing else proud of the presence in their midst of Ruth Horton, the daughter of the rough Missouri landlord of the Bottle Hill Hotel. Nor is this much to be wondered at, considering how very scarce women were just then in that portion of the mines, and considering also that it would be a hard matter even now to find another girl in the State as lovely and loveable as was Ruth, the hard-featured Missourian's only daughter.

Her beauty was not of the dazzling kind. She was neither a regal brunette nor a stately blonde, but a slight, gracefully formed girl with faintly flushed cheeks, blue eyes, and wavy brown hair that generally fell clustering around her neck and shoulders. Nature had given to her gentleness, innocence and beauty of such a sort that one could only compare her to a wild mountain rose; and her life should have been one of equal quietude and seclusion, but fate seemed to have willed otherwise in placing her among the wild scenes and rude associations of the mines.

It was strange that the union of two persons like her father and mother, equally coarse in body and mind, should have produced a being so lovely in person, and so pure, refined and gentle in thought and action. Yet it was so—one of the mysteries in which Nature seemingly delights.

Ruth's father, Old Bob—the boys around Bottle Hill never dreamed of designating him any other way—had not failed to take into consideration Ruth and her lovely face when he debated within himself the propriety of engaging in the hotel business. Nor did he over-estimate the advantage to be derived from her presence. Her fame went far and wide through the mines, and many a rough, red-shirted, and fiercely be-whiskered miner renounced his bachelor life and the homely comforts which his cabin afforded, that he might occasionally see and hear one whose presence reminded him of the better and brighter days of his own life. Many a one, too, far away from the Hill heard of Ruth, and made a toilsome day's journey over rough mountain-trail merely to see once more the face of a young and beautiful woman.—Thus his daughter's presence was a mine of wealth to Old Bob.

Though there was probably not one of the seven or eight hundred stalwart miners in and around the Hill who did not intensely admire Ruth, there were few who experienced any warmer feeling. Rude and uncultured as many of them were, they had discernment enough to see that she was a being different, in every respect, from themselves, whose love none of them could ever hope to win.

So thought the most of them; but there were a few exceptions to the general rule, and two individuals were especially prominent as suitors for her hand.

It was a still, pleasant evening in August. The sun had gone down behind the snow-clad summit peaks, and only the changing hues along the western sky bore witness to his power. The canons and ravines were already thickly curtained with shadows; but the crest of each ridge and the slopes of each distant peak were distinctly visible in the strong though waning light. Harry Vert, walking rapidly along the trail that led from his claim to Bottle Hill, thought he had never witnessed a more beautiful sight. Crossing the head of a little hollow, where a cool spring broke forth and gurgled through willows and alders on its downward course, he paused for a moment and looked around at the fast fading scene. A moment spent in this contemplation, and he stepped forward again, but started back as he passed around the clump of bushes a few steps beyond.

Not a start of fear, however; rather one of surprise and pleasure; for the vision before him was more calculated to inspire the latter emotion than the former. Only a slight, graceful form leaning against the trunk of a friendly yew, with a pair of white, rounded arms up-raised to pull down the berry-laden boughs, till the red berries were thickly mingled with the brown, wavy hair, and dark green leaves half hid the dreamy blue eyes and the sweet pensive face.

"Harry!"

"Ruth!"

Not a word more, just then, and perhaps there was no need for words. The white hands are no longer at liberty to toy with boys, and the blue eyes timidly upraised, meet the impassioned glance of a pair of much darker ones The lonely owl, hooting solemnly from yonder pine, evidently sees much that he disapproves of, for his voicings assume a rebuking tone, and so loud withal that all the slumbering echoes on the hill-side are startled into activity. At last the silence is broken.

"How came you here, Ruth? I did not expect to meet you."

"I know you did not, for I have never been this far up the trail before; but I wanted to see you and speak to you quite alone."

A startled expression stole into the blue eyes as she spoke, and her face grew paler.

"What is the matter, Ruth? Has anything occurred to disturb you?"

"Harry, you must give me up."

"Give you up! Not till I give up my life as well."

"You don't know the full meaning of your words now; but I am afraid you will. Big Tom——"

"What of him?"

"He was in to see fatheir this afternoon, and they had a long talk together, all about me. You know that Big Tom; that he loves me, or says he does; and, O, Harry! I am ashamed to think of it, but father favors him, and has done so for a long time."

"He shall never marry you. Have no fear, Ruth; I will protect you."

"I know you would with your life, Harry; but he is a desperado and a murderer. He has already killed three men in the mines, and cares nothing for blood. Every one on the Hill fears him. He could not force me to marry him, but it is nearly the same thing, for he has sworn to marry me, and he will kill father if he does not consent, and you, if you stand in his way."

"Better that we should both perish than that you should become the wife of such a man. But come, Ruth, it is nearly dark, and we must walk toward the Hill. We can talk further of this matter as we go. Be true to yourself and to me, and all may yet be well."

For a few seconds only he retained her in his embrace, pressing reassuring kisses upon her pale lips, and whispering words of encouragement and consolation. Then they hastened on through the fast falling shadows along the narrow winding trail.

An hour later, Ruth, paler than ever, and trembling with apprehension, stood in the presence of Big Tom. He was worthy of his name; a florid-faced, red-bearded giant, six feet six inches in his stockings, and as muscular, yet quick of movement, as any gladiator may have been in the good old times. In the red sash, which he never failed to wear around his waist, the handles of both revolver and bowie knife were plainly visible. It was evident that he was in no mood to be trifled with. There was a fierce light in his eyes, and his face looked flushed and passionate.

He had demanded the interview, and Ruth was not able to avoid it. It was sooner than she had wished, but she saw no other alternative than to refuse him at once, let the consequences be what they might.

Her father, under the mingled influence of avarice and fear—for Big Tom had appealed to both—had been almost agonized in his entreaties to her to yield, and save himself as well as Vert from the fate which he said was sure to await whoever crossed the path of Big Tom. But the last words of Harry had prevailed, and she resolved to dare the worst.

Big Tom was not the man to mince matters, so he came to the point at once.

"'Taint no use talkin' spoony to you girl; and I'm not one of the smooth-tongued kind myself. We understand one another well enough, though. I love you, and I intend to marry you. Old Bob says I can have you, and I s'pose he ought to know. If you want to marry me I'll make you a good husband. You'll never regret it. I've come here to-night for your final answer; remember that life and death hangs on what you say, girl."

It was a trying moment to Ruth. Three or four times she essayed to speak before she was able to utter the simple words:

"No! I can never marry you!"

The leaning, motionless giant started into furious life at once. The sinewy arms came down from their position on the massive chest, and her aised one hand fiercely above his head as he strode toward her.

"That'll do!" I've seen enough of women to know when one means what she says, and that's your fix now. You hate me, and love Vert. Don't try to deny it. I saw you in his arms when you met to-night on the trail. I might have killed him then, but I thought you would marry me when you knew what I had sworn to do if you didn't. I didn't expect to be refused this time; but it makes me clear in my mind about him."

He brought his hand down from above his head, and held it before her eyes.

"Do you see that hand, girl? They say around here there's plenty of blood on it already; but when you see it again, remember there's blood on it that you helped to put there."

"Spare him! spare him!"

"Never! You could have saved him only by marrying me. I've got an old grudge against him that helps to swell the devil that's rising in my heart ag'in him. Never mind crying now: you'll want all your tears when you see him to-morrow."

With this parting taunt the infuriated deperado flung away her beseeching hands and rushed from the room. She hastened to the window and looked out. Presently she saw him pass, not in the direction of the noisy gambling saloons where he nightly resorted, but away from the town out into the obscurity of the forest.

The thought flashed into her mind that he was going in search of his rival. Harry lived in a cabin near his claim, at a distance of more than a mile from the Hill. She knew that Big Tom would find him there, for he had told her that he intended returning home at an early hour. Though he expected to meet Big Tom and fight for his life, neither himself or Ruth had dreamed that the issue would be forced before at least another day had elapsed. Harry knowing nothing of the interview which had just taken place, Big Tom would be likely to find him unprepared, and then his fate would be certain. A few seconds sufficed for these reflections. Only murmuring to herself, "I must save him," she passed out at the open door and walked swiftly toward the forest.

Ruth knew but little afterward of the manner in which she found her way that night; but find it she did, until at last, panting and trembling with mingled fear and joy, she crossed a deep, bushy ravine, and saw at a little distance a light shining from the window of a cabin, which she knew was Harry's. Something rustled for a moment in the bushes, and then she caught a glimpse of some indistinct, dark moving form on the other side of the ravine. Fear lent wings to her feet, and in a moment more she was in Harry's arms, with just strength enough to exclaim, "Beware of Big Tom; he is coming!" before she closed her eyes in a swoon.

Pistol in hand, Harry watched over her until she returned to consciousness, and explained her sudden appearance. Still no one came. Hour after hour passed away, and still they sat clasped in each other's arms, watching, waiting, and hoping that the words of tenderness and love they then whispered might not be the last they should ever speak. Not long after, exhausted nature gave way, and Ruth, leaning her head on his breast, slept like a weary child; Harry clasping her to his bosom with one hand, while the other never left the handle of his revolver, and awaited the approach of one whose vindictive and relentless spirit made him more to be feared than the savage denizen of the forest. But the night passed away, and the gray light of morning stole over the hills; and still there were no signs of Big Tom.

At last, when the sun had risen high enough to peer through the pines on the eastern side of the ridge, a man came into view whose long and rapid strides soon brought him to the door of the cabin. But it was not Big Tom—only Spanish Joe, who, with a face stamped with horror, and so eager to deliver some great news, that he failed to notice the presence of Ruth, and cried out:

"Big Tom is lying dead down there in the trail—torn nearly to pieces by a grizzly!"

It was even so. The same mysterious fate which had guided Ruth in safety past the shaggy monster had brought Big Tom in direct contact with him. From the point where Ruth, like one in a frightful dream, she saw and knew what it was in the trail along which she had just passed, the grizzly proceeded some hundred yards before Big Tom encountered him. In his blind haste for revenge, through the darkness of the night, the man had stumbled over the scarcely more savage brute, and a desperate conflict ensued. Big Tom, as Spanish Joe said, was torn nearly to pieces, but he did not die unavenged. His revolver and bowie knife did good work, though not speedily enough to save his own life, and the grizzly was found dead only a few hundred yards from the scene of the struggle.

Ruth and Harry was married a few weeks afterward, and in a few months more he sold his claim and removed to the East, where he still lives with the wife of whom he has never ceased to be prond since that eventful night.

The last time I saw Big Tom's grave it was nearly hidden from view by rank vegetation. All who knew his story have left the vicinity, and not even the rudest headboard is there to tell the stranger who it is that slumbers there forgotten and alone.

Reading for the Million.

An Editor in Heaven.

Apropos to an article going the rounds under the above heading, an exchange presents the following legend:

Once upon a time after the demise of one of the corps editorial, he presented himself at the gate of the Golden city, and requested admission. The door keeper asked him what had been his occupation while on *terra firma?* He replied he had been an editor.

"Well," said the watchman, "we have a crowd of your kind here now, and they all came in as 'dead heads.' If you pay your passage you can come in; if not, you must place yourself under the control of a personage you ruled tyranically down below,—meaning the devil.

Not having the wherewith to go in, our brother of the quill and scissors posted off, and presented himself at the entrance of Clootie's dark domains. A very dark-complexioned gentlemen stood sentry, and asked in a gruff voice, 'who comes?'

"An humble disciple of Faust," was the calm reply.

"Then hold on, you can't be admitted," exclaimed the gentleman in black evincing considerable agitation, and fiercely scowling upon him.

"Why not?" demanded the typo, who began to get some huffish, and looked around for a 'sheep's foot' with which to force an entrance.

"Well, sir," replied his sable majesty, we let one of your profession in here many years ago, and he kept up a continual row with his former delinquent subscribers, and we have more of that class here than any other, we have passed a law prohibiting the admission of any editors, only those who have advanced our interest in their papers on earth, and even those we keep in a separate room by themselves. You have published many things opeoating against us, and always blamed the devil with everything that went wrong, so you cannot come in. We enforce this law without respect to persons, for our own peace and safety. Now travel!

Casting a droll tear on the outside sentinel our typographical friend started again, determined to get above. This time he took with him an old file of paper, and presenting it to the guardians of the celestial city, requested that it might be carefully examined, and they could see whether he was entitled to a free ticket. In due course of time the conductor came along and took him in telling him that he had been a martyr to the cause of human improvement, and that resolutions had been passed to admit all members of the art perservative who had abused the 'devil,' all their future punishment is commuted. He further stated that not one delinquent newspaper subscriber could be found in Heaven.

POWER OF THE PRESS.—I love to hear the rumbling of the steam power press better than the roar of artillery. It is silently attacking and vanquishing the Malakoffs of vice and the Redans of evil; and its parallels and approaches cannot be resisted. I like the click of the type in the composing stick of the compositor, better than the click of the musket in the hand of the soldier. It bears a leaden messenger of deadlier power, of sublimer force, and of a surer aim, which will hit its mark, though it is a thousand years ahead!—*Chapin.*

The Women Folks.

The Elevation of Women.

Although we are not among the number of those who are anxious to confer upon women the usual political rights and privileges wielded by men, we are of the opinion that the agitation in favor of the elevation of the sex will do good in obtaining for them a better reward for the work they do, and in opening to them many pursuits in life which have been for ages closed against them.. Indeed, the movement in that way has already made very great progress, and we have women lecturers, artists, designers, sculptors, physicians and directors of public institutions, as well as Postmasters, Treasury clerks, &c. In London, several ladies have been elected members of the new School Board, and a general effort has been made in many places to enlarge the sphere of female usefulness, by rendering them eligible as school directors and controllers. As they make admirable teachers of the public schools we can see no earthly reason why they would not answer just as well as directors and controllers of the same schools. Indeed we think that if we had a few enlightened, high-minded ladies of this city in the school boards there would be a decided improvement in the course of management. There would be less favoritism in the selection of female teachers. There would be less jobbing in the purchase of property and giving out of contracts, and the accounts would be rather more narrowly watched.

When this matter was pending at the last session of the legislature, we were in hopes that the change would be adopted. We fancy the influences brought to bear against the measure were rather personal than partisan. But it seems rather odd that we should be behind England in a reform of this kind. Women are property owners, taxpayers, heads of families, managers of business, and if the fathers are interested in the education of their children, most assuredly the mothers are equally so. And if a childless man can be a good school director, why cannot a childless woman?

It is worthy of notice that the trade conventions are gradually recognizing the equality of the rights of females with the male operatives. In the line of authorship the women have become so numerous by prolific as to threaten to monopolize certain walks of literature. In London and Paris the female painters and sculptors are quite numerous and conspicuous. In our own country we have also produced a female astronomer.

In the great walks of commerce and finance they venture rather slowly and timidly, mainly as some critics allege, because the structure of their minds is not favorable to laborious and long-continued application and mathematical accuracy in details. But this, though true to a great degree, arises only from the absence of responsibility; and in all cases where women are made responsible in business for any length of time they develope the same faculties as the men, though not the same high strung regard for principles. Philadelphia, from her Quaker origin, contains more friends of the woman's rights movement than can be found elsewhere, but they take a practical view of affairs, and seek to provide employment for women rather than to contend for offices and suffrage for them. It is somewhat odd to see the extent to which New England and New York are carrying this movement, which is wholly of Quaker origin, like the opposition to slavery. But all these efforts make a great deal more noise there than here. No one to look superficially at New England and Pennsylvania would think that the woman's elevation movement originated here, and that we have had a Woman's Medical College for a whole generation past, that we have a Woman's Hospital, a female school of design, a working woman's boarding-house, and that a majority of our public charities are managed chiefly by women.—*Exchange.*

To Her Who will Understand It.

"Send me a word to comfort me for the death of my baby," writes a broken-hearted mother to me.

My dear friend, I might tell you that there are thousands of childless mothers all over the land, who, like you, are looking for comfort here and there, and find none; but that would not help *you.* I might tell you, too, that if you knew all the sorrowful histories that have been told me by tongue and pen, for many years, you would have been glad that your baby is gone where there is "no more pain;" but that would not cause *you* to shed one tear the less, or keep you from feeling that *your* sorrow was harder to bear than theirs. I could tell you that God is good even in this affliction, but your vision is so dimmed that time only can enable you to see it. It is because I know that nature must have its way, or you could not live and bear it, that I can only say to you *now,* I am *so* sorry for you. I know just now you go about, listening for the little appealing cry that you may nevermore hear; touching listlessly the little useless clothes that you fashioned, with your heart so full of love and hope. I too have done all this. I have lain with my cheek close to the grass upon my baby's grave, lest she should be lonely without me, though I knew *she* was not there. And yet I have tried to thank Him who took her so early, that the storms of life which afterwards overtook me, did not burst over *her* little head. So, as I say, I shall not *reason* with you now for that were worse than useless. I only reach out my woman's hand, and clasp yours in sympathy, although we never may meet in this world.

But one thing I know, that in the other world your baby and mine will know us—their mothers, else God were not God. By the strong love that came with them, this *must* be; we could not be so cruelly mocked if this were to be the end.

Now, do not sit down and brood over your grief, if you can help it. Do not close your blinds and shut out the sunshine. Let it warm you, though your baby is cold. You would rather have felt its little warm clasp even for that brief time, than not to have known the bliss of motherhood, would you not? Well, then, warm your poor heart with that bit of comfort. *Now* there is a ladder reaching up to Heaven, only seen by you, only used by you. Heaven is not now, to you, the misty land it used to be. *You* see it clearly. By and by you will here its music, and one little voice your mother's ear will detect; and none who see the peace which illuminates your face will know *wherefore,* save "Him who doeth all things well." And so, with my love, I leave you.

FANNY FERN.

WOOL delaines are popular.

The Jokers' Budget.

Mixed Up.

I've wandered through the village, Tom,
Along with Anna Lee,
To listen to the mocking bird,
In the cottage by the sea.
Reid's bay mare can't be beat
While coming through the rye;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
Says the spider to the fly.

The colored girls and poor old Ned,
Now swell our National song,
I'd offer thee this hand of mine—
But take your time Miss Long.
I'm lonely since my mother died—
Susanna don't you cry;
We're all nodding through the world,
Then root hog, or die.

Hark! I hear the angel singing,
Ah! daddy, he's struck ile,—
We're coming Farther Abraham,
Along with Annie Lyle.
The song my mother used to sing,
The wearing of the green—
The girl I left behind me,
To-day is sweet sixteen.

A Racy Examination.

The following racy examination of candidates for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal,* and is decidedly a good hit:

The examination commenced with,

"Do you smoke, sir?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes, sir;" (extending a short six.)

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect fees."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does the position towards your client change?"

"When making out a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"We then copy the antagonistic position—I assume the plaintiff and he becomes defendant."

"A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other bill?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

(Candidate, scratching his head.)

"There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read law attentively. Let's take a drink, and I will sign your certificate."

Taming of the Bridegroom.

Mr. Spillman had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding Mr. S. remarked:

"I intend Mrs. Spillman, to enlarge my dairy."

"You mean our dairy, my dear," replied Mrs. Spillman.

"No," quoth Mr. Spillman, "I intend to enlarge my dairy."

"Say our dairy," Mr. Spillman."

"No, my dairy."

"Say our dairy, say our—," screamed she, seizing the poker.

"My dairy! my dairy!" yelled the husband.

"Our dairy! our dairy! screeched the wife, emphasizing each word with a blow on the back of her cringing spouse.

Mr. Spillman retreated under the bed. In passing under the bedclothes his hat was brushed off. He remained under cover for several minutes, waiting for a lull in the storm. At last his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell.

"What are you looking for?" exclaimed the lady.

"I am looking for our hat, my dear, says he.

A Constable's Troubles.

A few days ago, at North Adams, Mass., the State constable seized a jar of rum and arrested the party in whose possession it was found, for selling liquor. The examination before a district judge came on, when the constable, after being sworn, testified that he seized the liquor. The attorney for the prisoner asked him if he knew it was liquor. He replied:

"Yes, it was rum. I drank some of it."

The prisoner, a woman, was called.

"Did you have any liquor in your house when the State constable called there?"

"Yes, I had some in a jar."

"How long had you it?"

"About six months."

"Did you have it for sale?"

"Oh, no; I don't sell liquor"

"What do you keep this rum for?"

"I keep it to wash the baby."

Had you ever washed the baby in this rum?"

"Oh, yes, often! I used to turn the rum out in a dish, wash the baby in it and then turn it back into the jar."

There was laughter in court, and the State constable declared he would seize no more liquor kept in a jar.

A LITTLE five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his grandmother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly," "by jingo," "by thunder," &c., were only little oaths and but little better than other profanity. In fact, she said, you could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by." All such were oaths. "Well, then, grandmother," said the little hopeful, "is 'by telegraph,' which I see in the newspapers, swearing?" "No," said the old lady, "that's only lying."

A MAN who had just bought a new watch of a dealer was wondering how he should know if it run exactly right: "Oh," said the salesman, who was an Irishman, "I'll write you the exact time every Monday noon and thin you can set your watch by my letter."

A SON of Erin, just arrived in this land of plenty, being in want, was told, by a person to whom he applied for aid, to go to h—l, generally considered a very warm region. "Civility, indade," said Pat, "to invite me to your father's house."

A QUARRELSOME couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said, "My dear what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love!" was the affectionate reply.

LET a young woman take the degree of A. B., that is, a bride, and she may hope in due time to be entitled to that of A. M.

The Home Circle.

The Great Hereafter.

'Tis sweet to think, when struggling
The goal of life to win,
That just beyond the shores of time
The better years begin.

When through the nameless ages
I cast my longing eyes,
Before me, like a boundless sea,
The great hereafter lies.

Along its brimming bosom
Perpetual summer smiles,
And gathers like a golden robe
Around the emerald isles.

Then, in the blue, long distance,
By lulling breezes fanned,
I seem, to see the flowing groves
Of old Beulah's land.

And far beyond the islands,
That gem the waves serene,
The image of the cloudless shore
Of holy heaven is seen.

Unto the great Hereafter—
Aforetime dim and dark—
I freely now and gladly give
Of life the wandering bark.

And in the far off heaven,
When shadowy seas are passed,
By angel's hands its quivering sails
Shall all be furled at last.

Energy Added to Faith.

The right balance of the Christian graces, that no one grace shall be dwarfed or perverted by the unscriptural development of others, is greatly to be desired, especially in our day, when piety takes on such different modes of manifestation. Entire symmetry of Christian character, in which each grace holds its true place and all exhibit a proportionate completeness, is a rare attainment, and as difficult as rare. As an aid to this end is the scriptural injunction, "Add to your faith virtue."

Faith is the foundation of true Christian character. It is as essential as the corner stone to a house; and this is because by it we are brought into union with Christ; and secure the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. Without the living union, "the fruits of the Spirit" can have no development, as they have no starting point; with it all benefits of Christ's redemptive work may in time become ours.

This faith, the corner-stone of the Christian edifice in the heart of every true believer, is far more than a mere intellectual assent to the truth relating to Christ; it joins with this assent of the understanding a hearty embracing of Christ in all his offices as just what the sinful man needs, and casts itself upon him as its only and all-sufficient Savior. Such a faith subordinates the whole being,—will, affections and active powers—to the will of Christ. It makes the realities of the eternal world present verities, and leads the Christian to act as "seeing the invisible." It sinks the world with its motives and claims and pleasures into their due insignificance and gives spiritual and divine things their proper prominence. On such a basis Christian character may be builded; out of such a symmetrical cluster of graces may spring and bloom and mature.

Yet faith without works is dead. Mere abstract trust in God, however absorbing and profound, is of little avail, and may be perverted by the yet unsanctified nature into a blind and dreamy mysticism. Hence, says the precept, "Add to your faith virtue," that manly energy which will go forth in active work for Christ.

"Action, not thought, is a being's highest end," and he that will follow Christ, must, like Him, go about and do good. God is ever active, and in world-making and world-governing "worked hitherto." Christ incarnate was ceaseless in his activities; the early disciples rested not in the diffusion of his salvation; nor should any believer fail to work in His vineyard. The addition of this manly energy to living man is essential to the beginning of a symmetrical Christian character.

A Story for Boys.

Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and arranging their little stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vegetables of the boy's own raising, and the other with clams and fish. The market hours passed along and each little merchant saw his store steadily decreasing and an equivalent in silver bits, shining in his little money cup. The last melon lay on Harry's stand, when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it said, "What a fine large melon! What do you ask for it, my boy?"

"The melon is the last I have, sir; and though it looks very fair, there is an unsound spot in it," said the boy, turning it over.

"So there is, I think I will not take it. But," he added, looking into the boy's fine, open countenance, "is it not very unbusiness-like to point out the defects of your goods to customers?"

"It is better than being dishonest, sir," said the boy, modestly.

"You are right, little fellow; always remember that principle, and you will find favor with God and man also; I shall remember your little stand in future. Are these clams fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben. Wilson's stand.

"Yes, sir, fresh this morning, I caught them myself," was the reply, and a purchase being made, the gentleman went away.

"Harry, what a fool you were to show the gentleman that spot in the melon! Now you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams I caught yesterday? Sold them for the same price as I did the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away."

"Ben, I would not tell a lie or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one."

And so it proved, for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruits and vegetables of Harry, constantly patronized him, and sometimes talked with him a few minutes about his future prospects. To become a merchant was Harry's great ambition, and when winter came on, the gentleman, wanting a trusty boy for his warehouse, decided on giving the place to Harry. Steadily and surely he advanced in the confidence of his employer, until having passed through various posts of service, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

SAYS a distinguished student of human nature: I don't believe in bad luck being set for a man, like a trap; but I have known lots of folks who, if there is any first-rate bad luck lying around loose, would be sure to get their foot into it anyhow!

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 22, 1871.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE TAYLOR.

It becomes our painful duty, this week, to announce the death of Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, of the 24th Judicial District, which sad event occurred, at his late residence, in this borough, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

At the regular term of the Blair County Court, whilst charging a jury, on the 24th of October last, he became so ill that he was obliged to leave the court room.—Prompt medical aid gave temporary relief and he expected to resume his duties, on the bench, on the following day, but, towards evening, he was stricken with paralysis, in both limbs, causing entire helplessness of body, whilst his mind retained its wonted vigor. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., on the 30th of October, his friends were able to bring him home on a special train. His condition did not improve, and notwithstanding the efforts of skillful physicians, and the careful nnrsing of his family, he gradually became worse, until Tuesday morning, 14th inst., when, without a struggle, he gently passed away.

The large concourse of friends and neighbors, including the majority of the members of the Bar of the District, who attended him to his resting place; the tolling of the bell; the entire cessation from business and the Sabbath stillness of the town, all showed the high esteem felt for our departed friend.

George Taylor was born at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., on the 24th of November, 1812. He was the fourth child of Matthew Taylor and Rebecca his wife, whose maiden name was Anderson. His father was an humble but honest blacksmith, with a large family and limited means; and he was consequently afforded few facilities for acquiring even the rudiments of an education. He did not so much as learn the grammar of his own language in a school, nor was he in a school or any other institution of learning as a student, after he was thirteen years of age. He was, therefore, truly and emphatically a self-taught and self-made man. Several years of his early youth were profitably occupied in teaching a country school, in Dublin township and in Trough Creek Valley, in this county. During this period he diligently availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach; greatly increased his scanty stock of knowledge, and in the quiet seclusion of his rural home, unnoticed by those around him, laid the foundation of his future success. He was between thirteen and fourteen years of age when he came with his father and family to Dublin township, Huntingdon county. Subsequently he found employment in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and in 1834 commenced reading law in the office of Gen. Andrew P. Wilson. He was admitted to the Bar of this county on the 12th of April, 1836, and soon after gave promise of success in his profession, and by his masterly efforts, in a number of important cases, acquired an early and distinguished reputation as a lawyer and an advocate.—In 1840 he assisted in the prosecution of Robert McConaghy, who was tried, in this county, for the murder of six of his relatives. The case was one entirely of circumstantial evidence, and in a speech of matchless eloquence, in a clear, logical analysis of the facts, he so traced the murderer through all his windings, and so fastened the evidence of his guilt upon him, that there was no escape. The writer has frequently conversed with the very able counsel of the prisoner as to the electrical effect of the argument and they said it was perfectly overwhelming: that the jury, the judges and the audience were so completely carried away that any attempt at a defense seemed to be useless, and conviction followed inevitably This was the greatest effort of his professional life. At this time, and for several years after, he was practicing, in partnership with John G. Miles, Esq., under the firm name of Miles & Taylor. Afterwards he acted as Treasurer of the county, and during the year he held that office he made such progress in studying Greek that he could read the New Testament in the original tongue.

When the Legislature, in 1849, passed an act changing the Judicial Districts of the State, and increasing their number, he was recommended, almost unanimously, by the Bar of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the President Judgeship of the 24th District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. In April, 1849, Gov. Johnston conferred upon him the appointment, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. After the Amendment to the Constitution, making the Judiciary elective, was adopted, and by which the commissions of all the Judges in the State were terminated in December, 1851, Judge Taylor was unanimously nominated as a candidate and elected in October, 1851. After serving his term of ten years he had so won the hearts of the members of the Bar of the District, that, without distinction of party, they asked him to be a candidate for re-election and he was again triumphantly elected. During the twenty-two years of his Judgeship he faithfully discharged his duties and never, from sickness or any other cause, failed to hold the regular terms of Court in the District.

In central Pennsylvania it is hardly necessary to speak of his success as a jurist; certainly no Judge in the State stood higher. As a man of sound judgment, a close, logical and profound thinker and a clear and forcible writer, he had no superior, and perhaps few equals, in the Judiciary of the Commonwealth. His charges and opinions have been pronounced, by competent judges, not inferior to the best similar judicial productions that have been carried before the Supreme Court of the State during the last quarter of a century. After hearing cases argued by able counsel—and the 24th District abounds in such—we have often been amazed at the manner in which Judge Taylor handled the questions involved, in charging the jury, taking a higher and bolder range of thought, and developing elements which had entirely escaped the notice of counsel on either side. He had an intense love of justice, and the nerve fearlessly to administer it, in face of all opposition. A lawyer, with a good case, could go before him with perfect confidence of success, but if he had a bad one, the sooner he got it out of court the better. He had no taste for the refinements of special pleading, but, stripping a case of all superfluity, he sought with strong, common sense, to decide it according to its merits. To all his other high qualifications as a Judge, he added unquestioned and unyielding integrity and stern and severe impartiality. It is rare to find a Judge who could so entirely divest himself of feeling or partiality towards litigant parties.

He had a heart which, in the language of the speech referred to, could not witness the endurance of suffering, deserved or undeserved, by any fellow being, without emotions of pity, and, in discharging the many painful duties of his office, he always tempered judgment with mercy.

The District over which he presided is an important one. It includes within its borders a vast iron and bituminous coal region and is traversed by the Pennsylvania R. R. and Canal. It contains two cities and many and large manufacturing establishments. A number of important cases, of diversified character and some of them involving new principles of law, were constantly before him for decision. They were always tried with patient care, involving sleepless nights and weary days, yet when once tried the conclusion arrived at was rarely reversed by a higher Court.

Since 1841 Judge Taylor has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a close, diligent, thoughtful reader of the Scriptures, and his mind was thoroughly imbued with its doctrines and precepts. His sole reliance, during his illness, was on the atonement of Jesus Christ, and he most submissively bowed to the will of his Creator, not expressing the least desire to live. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

THE INCREASING IMPORTATION OF IRON AND STEEL.

Revenue Reformers and Free Traders demand that "pig iron and raw steel shall be transferred to the free list," and that the duties on other descriptions of iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel shall be so reduced as to pay a duty for revenue, but not one cent for protection. Now supposing that policy should be adopted in Congress what would be the result? England does not consume over 25 per cent. of the iron and steel, and goods manufactured from these articles, that is annually produced in that country. Seventy-five per cent. of her product of these articles must find markets in her Colonies in India, Australia, Africa and America; and in foreign nations. But her Colonies are going largely into the manufacture of iron and steel goods for themselves, and their dependence upon the parent State is growing less every year. European and other nations, in which England formerly found extensive markets for these goods, are now not only producing their own supplies, but they are also competing successfully with England in the markets of the world. In consequence of these economic changes, the demand for English iron and steel, and manufactures from these, is very much reduced. Yet England cannot close her works, nor even reduce the quantity of her products, without producing disastrous results among her working men and their families. The great bulk of these live from "hand-to-mouth," and the loss of a month's, or, even in many cases, of a week's work and wages, would be equivalent to starvation. England must go on producing and selling, against all competition, and every impediment in the form of tariffs, long voyages of transportation, &c. And notwithstanding our high tariff England still sends us more pig iron and rails than she does to any other market; yes, more than to all other markets put together! The same may be said of her exports of bar iron, and some other products of iron and steel, and of old and scrap iron. More than this: England is yearly increasing her export of these goods to the United States. Take the exports of the last two fiscal years in illustration of this fact:

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.

	Yr. ending June 30, 1870.	*Yr. ending June 30, 1871.*
Pig Iron	$2,509,280	$3,106,490
Castings	20,97	32,679
Bar Iron	3,156,226	4,038,13
Boiler Iron	50,988	31,284
Hand, hoop and scroll iron	280,665	506,497
Railroad bars or rails (steal & iron)	9,060,571	17,560,257
Sheet iron	991,655	610,809
Old and scrap iron	3,171,331	3,782,526
Steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire	2,342,498	3,760,702
Total	$22,192,411	$33,439,414

Here is an increase from twenty-two million dollars in 1870, to nearly thirty-three and a half million dollars in 1871, or over thirty-three per cent. in the import of iron and steel and their manufactures, in a single year. In this is not included the imports of hardware, cutlery, machinery, &c., which amount to about ten million dollars annually in value. Now if England can pay the duties and send us thirty-three and a half million of dollars worth of iron and steel, and steel rails, annually, what would be the result if the duties should be removed entirely from some of the principal articles, and materially reduced on others? How long would it be before our pig-iron furnaces, and bar-iron rolling mills, and Bessemer steel-rail works would be closed? And yet free traders and would-be "revenue reformers" threaten the annihilation of the Republican party if the duties are not removed from "pig iron and raw steel," and reduced to a strictly revenue tariff on all the other articles named! Let us remember the fable of the frog and the well, and count the cost before we make the fatal move in favor of free trade.

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate is now in session in Washington, engaged in revising the tariff. A bill will be prepared and submitted for the action of Congress, in which it will be recommended to place certain raw materials on the free list. The duties on tea, coffee, spices, and other goods not produced to any considerable extent in this country, will be reduced. But there will be no reduction of the duties on iron and steel in their various forms. Of this our manufacturers may rest assured. England has now a large share of American patronage for iron goods; and the duties will not be reduced, to accommodate the so-called "Revenue Reformers," and the Free Traders, who are working in the interest of English Manufacturers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1871.

The President and his Cabinet are almost jubilant over the elections. Their Cabinet meeting on Friday was protracted down to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting the political situation was freely discussed. It was generally conceded that New York, City and State, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

At the close of the regular business of the Cabinet, George W. Curtis, of New York City, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, now sitting in Washington, under authority of Congress, was called in, and gave his views as to the changes necessary in our system of civil service.

The President, with his family, left in the evening for New York, accompanying his eldest son, Lieut. Grant, who sails in the "Wabash," with Gen. Sherman, on a visit to European ports.

The Commissioner of Education, Hon. John Eaton, Jr., has prepared a series of statistics, showing the relation of education to crime in the New England States. From this statement it appears:

1. Eighty per cent. of the criminals of those States have no education, or not enough to serve them a valuable purpose in life.

2. Eighty to ninety per cent. have never learned any trade, nor are they masters of the knowledge of any skilled labor.

3. About seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons foreign-born, or from foreign-born parents.

4. Eighty to ninety per cent. of them are intemperate.

5. Ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders, come from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken homes.

The reports collected at the Agricultural Department show that the corn crops of the West are the best harvested for years. The wheat crop is also very large. Cotton a fair average.

The reports from Europe state that the cereal crops have been a failure. In England the falling off is estimated at nearly twenty per cent.; while in Hungary, the Danubian principalities, portions of Austria, and in Southern Russia—countries that usually make large exports—there has been a great decrease from the average production. In view of these facts, our exports of flour and provisions, for the year, will reach nearly or quite to the value of one hundred million dollars.

Washington has contributed over $150,000 for the relief of Chicago and Northwestern sufferers. H.

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Rights, etc., of Consuls. Signed July 11, 1870; ratified December 10, 1871; proclaimed June 20, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls of either country residing in either, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the eleventh day of July, 1870, which convention, being in English and German languages, is word for word as follows;

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and the Apostolic King of Hungary, animated by the desire to declare, in a comprehensive and precise manner, the reciprocal rights, privileges, and the immunites of the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents their chancellors and secretaries, of the United States of America, and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and to determine their duties and their respective sphere of action, have agreed upon the conclusion of the consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, Charles, Baron Von Lederer, Knight of the Imperial and Royal Order of Leopold, and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America; who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents at the ports and other places of trade of the other party, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers; but this exception shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

Consuls general, consuls, and other consular officers appointed and taking office according to the provisions of this article, in one or the other of the two countries, shall be free to exercise the right accorded them by their present convention throughout the whole of the district for which they may be respectively appointed.

The said functionaries shall be admitted and recognized respectfully, upon presenting their credentials in accordance with the rules and formalities established in their respective countries.

The exequatur required for the free exercise of their official duties shall be delivered to them free of charge; and upon exhibiting such exequatur, they shall be admitted at once and without interference by the authorities, federal or state, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted.

ART. 2. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors, and other consular officers, if they are citizens of the state which appoints them, shall be exempt from military billeting, from service in the military or national guard, and other duties of the same nature, and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, state, or municipal, provided they be not owners of real estate, and neither carry on trade nor any industrial business.

If, however, they are not citizens of the state which appoints them, or if they are citizens of the state in which they reside, or if they own property, or engage in any business there that is taxed under any laws of the country, then they shall be subject to the same taxes, charges, and assessments as other private individuals

They shall, m reover, enjoy personal immunities, except for acts regarded as crimes by the laws of the country in which they reside.

If they are engaged in commerce, personal detention can be resorted to in their case only for commercial liabilities, and then in accordance only with general laws, applicable to all persons alike.

ART. 3. Consuls general, consuls, and their chancellors, vice-consuls, and consular officers, if citizens of the country which appoints them, shall not be summoned to appear as witnesses before a court of justice, except when, pursuent to law, the testimony of a consul may be necessary for the defence of a person charged with crime.

In other cases the local court, when it deems the testimony of a consul necessary, shall either go to his dwelling to have the testimony taken orally, or shall send there a competent officer to reduce it to writing, or shall ask of him a written declaration.

ART. 4. Consuls general, consuls, vice-conculs, and consular agents shall be at liberty to place over the chief entrance of their respective offices the arms of their nation, with the inscription: "Consulate General," "Consulate," "Vice-Consulate," or "Consular Agency," as may be.

They shall also be at liberty to hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except when they reside in a city where the legation of their government may be established. They shall also be at liberty to hoist their flag on board the vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ART. 5. The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretense whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them.

ART. 6. In the event of incapacity, absence, or death of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls their consular pupils, chancellors, or secretaries, whose official character may have been previously made known to the respective authorities in the United States, or in the Austro-Hungarian empire, shall be admitted at once to the temporary exercise of the consular functions, and they shall, for the duration of it, enjoy all the immunities, rights, and privileges conferred upon them by this convention.

ART. 7. Consuls general and contuls shall have the power to appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and towns within their consular districts, subject, however, to the approbation of the government of their country where they reside.

These vice-consuls and consular agents may be selected indiscriminately from among citizens of the two countries or from foreigners, and they shall be furnished with a commission issued by the appointing consul, under whose orders they are to be placed.

They shall enjoy the privileges and liberties stipulated in this convention.

To vice-consuls and to consular agents who are not citizens of the state which appointed them, the privileges and immunities specified in Article II shall not extend.

ART. 8. Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries may, in the exercise of their duties, apply to the authorities within their districts, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, in the event of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the two countries; also for the purpose of protecting the rights of their countrymen.

Should the said authorities fail to take due notice of their application, they shall be at liberty, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their country, to apply to the government of their country where they reside.

ART. 9. Consuls general, consuls, vice-counsels, or consular agents of the two countries, also their heirs, shall have the right to take at their office, at the residence of the parties, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own nation, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

They shall have the power also to receive and verify conformably to the laws and regulations of their country: 1st. Wills and bequests of their countrymen, and all such acts and contracts between their countrymen, as are intended to be drawn up in an authentic form and verified. 2d. Any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and inhabitants of the country where they reside.

All such acts of agreement, and other instruments, and also copies thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seals, shall be received in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the respective countries shall have the power to translate and legalize all documents issued by the authorities or functionaries of their own country; and such papers shall have the same force and effect in the country where the aforesaid officers reside as if drawn up by sworn interpreters.

ART. 10. Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall be at liberty, to go on board the vessels of their nation admitted to entry, either in person or by proxy, and to examine the captain and crew, to look into the register of the ship, to receive declarations with reference to their voyage, their destination, and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests, lists of freight, to assist in dispatching their vessels, and finally to accompany the said captains or crew before the courts and before the administrative authorities, in order to act as their interpreters or agents in their business transactions or applications of any kind.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without previous notice to the consular authority of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable them to be present.

They shall also give due notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law, or before local magistrates, by captains or persons composing the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice.

The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings, and upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case shall be proceeded with in their absence

ART. 11. Consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation. They shall have therefore the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to settle all differences which may arise at sea or in port between cap ains, officers, and crews, in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts, subject in each case to the laws of their own nation.

The local authorities shall in no way interfere, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance; except as aforesaid the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of forcible assistance if required by the consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, and shall cause the arrest, temporary imprisonment, and removal on board his own vessel, of every person whose name is found on the muster rolls or register of the ship or list of the crew.

ART. 12 Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the power to cause the arrest of all sailors or other persons belonging to the crews of vessels of their nation who may be guilty of having deserted on their respective territories of the high contracting powers, and to have them cent on board or back to their native country.

To that end they shall make a written application to the competant local authority, supporting it by the exhibition of the ship's register and list of the crew, or else, should the vessel have sailed previously, by producing an authenticated copy of these documents, showing that the persons claimed really do belong to the ship's crew.

Upon such request the surrender of the deserter shall not be refused. Every aid and assis ance shall, moreover, be granted to the said consular authorities for the detection and arrest of deserters, and the latter shall be taken to the prison of the country and there detained at the requst and expence of the consular authority until there may be an opportunity for sending them away.

The duration of this imprisonment shall not exceed the term of three months, at the expiration of which time, and upon three days notice to to the consul, the prisoner shall be set free, and he shall not be liable to re-arrest for for the same cause.

Should, however, the deserter have committed on shore an indictable offence, the local authorities shall be free to postpone his extradition until due sentence shall have been passed and executed.

The high contracting parties agree that seamen ,or other individuals forming part of the ship's crew, who are citizens of the country in which the desertion took place, shall not be affected by the provisions of this article.

ART. 13. In all cases where no other agreement to the contrary exists between owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter their respective ports voluntarily or by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of their respective nation, provided no interests of citizens of the country where the said functionaries reside, nor of citizens of a third power, are concerned. In that case, and in the absence of a friendly compromise between all parties interested, the adjudication shall take place under supervision of the local authorities.

ART. 14. In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting states, being wrecked or cast on shore upon the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the district of the occurrence; or, if such consular agency does not exist, they shall communicate with the consul general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in Austro-Hungarian waters shall be directed by the United States consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents; also all proceedings relative to the salvage of Austro-Hungarian vessels wrecked or cast on shore in American waters shall be directed by Austro-Hungarian consuls general, consuls, vice-counsels, or consular agents.

An interference of the local authorities in the two countries shall take place for the purpose only of assisting the consular authorities in maintaining order and protecting the rights of salvors not belonging to the crew, also for enforcing the regulations relative to the import or export of the merchandise saved.

In the absence and until the arrival of the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, or their duly appointed delegates, the local authorities shall take all the necessary measures for the protection of persons and preservation of the property saved from the wreck.

No charges shall be made for the interference of the local authorities in such cases, except for expenses incurred through salvage and the preservation of property saved; also for those expenses which under similar circumstances, vessels belonging to the country where the wreck happens would have to incur.

In case of doubt concerning the nationality of the wrecks the local authorities shall have exclusively the management and execution of the provisions laid down in the present article.

The high contracting parties also agree that all merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country in which the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

ART. 15. Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, also consular pupils, chancellors and consular officers, shall enjoy in the two countries all the liberties, prerogatives, immunities, and privileges granted to functionaries of the same class of the most favored nation,

ART. 16. In case of the death of a citizen of the United States in the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, or of a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in the United States without having any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the State to which the deceased belonged for the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

ART. 17 The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of ten (10) months, or sooner if possible.

In case neither of the contracting parties gives notice before the expiration of the said term of its intention not to renew this Convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
[SEAL.] LEDERER.

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the twelfth of May, 1871, did advise and consent that the period within which it was stipulated in said convention that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged might be extended for a period of three months.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-six h day of June, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretery of State of the United States, and Baron Lederer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, &c., accredited to this Government on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-one, and of the Indepe dence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

AN ACT amending an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirty-second section of said act is hereby amended by adding to the last clause thereof as follows: *Provided*, That in case of difference in width of gauges of connecting railroads, the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to re-establish the office of surveyor at Eastport, Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Eastport, formerly existing by law and abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and is hereby, re-established and created, and shall hereafter exist, subject to the same laws and restrictions that appertained to the same before it was abolished; but it shall hereafter be kn own as the office of surveyor of Eastport and the district of Passamaquoddy bay.

Approved, March 30, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the President to nominate R. H. Lanson a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate R. H. Lanson a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Approved, March 27, 1871.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., November 20, 1871, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Alward, J.	Johnston, L.
Baker, E. G. 2	Kistler, J.
Beverly, Samuel	Miller, David H.
Brooks, Chas.	Parsons, David
Danniston, Parker & Co.	Rieman, A.
Flanagan, Catharine	Shipley, Ed. 2
Green, Elizabeth	Stewart, Lizzie
Hall, Callie E.	Williams, May C.

He'd for non-payment of Postage.

Mrs. Lizzie Bauman, Eldorado, Kansas.
Miss Jennie Cresswell, Tyrone, Pa.
Thomas E. Lewis, Broad Top City, Pa.
Stephen Sherlock, Osceola, Pa.
Miss Annie J. Williamson, Chicago, Illinois. 2

BRICE X BLAIR,
Postmaster.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, November 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 05	AR 4 08
5 47	7 17	Long Siding	8 55	3 59
6 00	7 31	McConnellstown	8 40	3 43
6 07	7 39	Pleasant Grove	8 32	3 35
6 20	7 53	Marklesburg	8 19	3 21
6 33	8 06	Coffee Run	8 06	3 06
6 42	8 14	Rough and Ready	7 56	2 58
6 54	8 28	Cove	7 41	2 43
7 00	8 35	Fishers Summit	7 36	2 36
7 30	9 00	Saxton	7 02	2 22
7 47	9 18	Riddlesburg	6 45	2 04
7 54	9 26	Hopewell	6 38	1 56
8 12	9 46	Pipers Run	6 20	1 38
8 32	10 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 18
8 47	10 29	Bloody Run	5 48	1 04
8 52	10 25	Mount Dallas	5 41	1 00
8 59	10 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	12 52
9 04	10 36	Lutzville	5 33	12 48
9 09	10 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	12 44
9 15	10 47	Jamesons	5 22	12 37
AR 9 23	10 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	12 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 10	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 15
7 35	9 25	Coalmont	6 55	2 00
7 40	9 30	Crawford	6 50	1 55
AR 7 50	AR 9 40	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 1 45
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD PASSENGER	WESTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	WESTWARD PASSENGER	WESTWARD MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 21	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 29	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	1 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 22d day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or farm situate in Union township, bounded by lands of Asa Corbin on the north, and on the east by lands of John M'Comb, on the south by lands of Dell's heirs, on the west by lands of John Shoop, containing 194 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a Log House, Log Barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George S. Myerly.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

nov.22,1871ts.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Equitable Savings and Loan Association, of Huntingdon, will be held in the Court House, Huntingdon, Pa., at 7 o'clock, p. m., Friday, December 1st, 1871, to consider the propriety of dissolving said Association. J. S. CORNMAN,

Nov. 22, 1871.-2t [President.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Hon. George Taylor, deceased.]

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Hon. George Taylor, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased will make known the same properly authenticated, without delay to

MARGARET S. TAYLOR,
MATTHEW TAYLOR,
JOHN F. MILLER.

Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1871-6t.

Holidaysburg *Register*, and *Herald*, Ebensburg publish six weeks, and send bills to this office.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[Estate of John Corbin, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Corbin, late of Barree township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH STEEL,
Administratrix.

Nov.22,1871*]

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Abram Corbin, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Abram Corbin, late of Barree township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH STEEL,
Administratrix.

Nov.22,1871*

ESTATE OF JAMES FIFE, DEC'D.

To the legal representatives of James Fife, of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased, TAKE NOTICE.—That at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, on the 15th of November, 1871, a rule was awarded on you to appear in said court, on Friday, the 22d day of December 1871, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

Nov.22,1871-5t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned, upon the estate of Samuel Carothers, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY CAROTHERS,
Nov. 8, 1871.* Administratrix.

ESTATE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wilson S. Utts, late of Union twp., Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Oct25-6t. Administrator.

Estrays.

ESTRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, on or about the middle of September last, a dark brindle cow, head almost black, legs white, no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property

Huntingdon Journal.

day Morning, Nov. 22, 1871.

NG MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

CAL AND PERSONAL.

Y-SECOND CONGRESS, SEC- SESSION.—A gentleman residing in , D. C., who has had a large newspaper ex- d is in a position to secure early intelligence d contemplated movements in Congress and ents, will supply a daily or weekly letter to additional newspapers during the winter, on rms.

he Editor of the Huntingdon JOURNAL, or ad- N," 734 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

MPORTANT NOTICE.

OW TO SAVE MONEY.

s indebted to me for subscription, ad- and job work, can save money *g immediate* payment. On Saturday ember 25th, all accounts remaining by persons residing *in town* will be the hands of an officer for collection. iding *out of town* will be given until , December 9th, to settle their in- ss. Where I am forced to bring suit rge my advertised terms for subscrip- 0 per year. My books *must* be set- ALL persons failing to attend to this ll find their accounts in the hands of er officer for collection, after the cified.

J. A. NASH.

ention--Home-Made and Stolen

arce—Hen fruit.

in fields look well.

y fellow—MacShane.

eld wants a skating rink.

olera in Sullivan county.

sing—The small-pox in Altoona.

on is to have another daily paper.

in an appearance—Christmas toys.

ohn Dean was in town on Thursday.

Top is getting a couple of new en-

ritory, in Clarion county, sells at $1,- cre.

ise in the JOURNAL if you want to people.

he hour system is in operation in the Altoona.

eather prophets are already predict- ere winter.

were 101 deaths from small-pox, in hia, last week.

whispering winds" have changed to ing tempest."

st snow squall, of the season, visited wick last week.

Dean will enter upon the duties of his the 4th proximo.

irrel, as white as snow, is the latest in Mifflin county.

d a foretaste of winter on Wednes- Ugh! but it was cold.

sylvania firm has just shipped forty- of school slates to Japan.

er newspaper is talked of in Hollidays- a organ of the workingmen.

tention of newspaper men is called to rtisement of "Solon" above.

ights of the nippers are plying their ry industriously, in Altoona.

h, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, is power press and enlargement.

was very slimly attended last week. Clarkson and Beaver presided.

nry has just completed a couple of e residences on Mifflin street.

mith heirs advertise a large number of sale, in their addition to Bedford.

g—The interest in the town clock . Come, it will never do to give it up

ew board of County Commissioners tinued the former Clerk and Attor-

t fever, that "demon of the nursery," med several victims within the past

ty of fishermen, in Juniata county, the ay, caught nine bushel of the finny

John Dean has been sworn in and will first court, in Cambria county, on the

road hand died, last week, at Mount with the small pox. No further cases rted.

ast heard of the "Confidence" man— —he was stopping at the Irvine House, aven.

geese, in goodly numbers, passed this ast week, on their journey "'way down n Dixie!"

Barnett, a colored lady, of Mifflin died a few days ago, at the advanced 100 years.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* has donned a new d now looks as neat and trim as a diss in her teens.

a number of strangers were in town, sday last, for the purpose of attending eral of Judge Taylor.

Council Chamber has been very nely fixed up, and it now presents a d attractive appearance.

ty Institutes are now in successful op- throughout the state. The Institute county commences on the 25th prox.

ing epicures adorn their tables with the of Potomac black bass, imported direct- the waters of that celebrated stream.

w schedule has gone into operation on n's Central and Huntingdon and Broad ilroads. See time tables in another .

e hundred acres of the Huntingdon e farm, we are informed, by Mr. Ray, ed 24,245 bushels of unshelled corn ar.

railroad company is putting in a long in West Huntingdon, near the Keystone d Shoe Manufacturing Company's es- ment.

ntleman informs us that he is ready tribute $10 towards the erection of a ent to perpetuate the memory of Hon. Taylor.

e is considerable complaint in regard excessive charges for passengers and on the Bedford and Bridgeport rail- The tariffs are too high.

responsible business houses advertise in URNAL. Buy from those whose cards in our columns, and our word for it, ill get the worth of your money.

tte son of Mr. David Rohm, of this bor- had a wrist broken, on Thursday morn- st, while on his way to school. We un- he was thrown down by some of the en.

hiladelphia barkeeper, but formerly a ork boot black, has fallen heir to a for- f $200,000, left him by his grandmother land. His days for "shining 'em up" ded.

only assurance that you can have that e secure against small pox, is, when af- peated efforts, vaccination refuses to As long as vaccination will take there security.

Monday morning last, a slate rock, ing about ten tons, was square across ailroad track in "Cypher's Cut" on the Top. The railroad employees split it up cord sticks," and pitched it to one side, e train was not detained more than n hour.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE TAYLOR.—Hon. George Taylor died at his residence, in this place, on Tuesday morning, of last week, about 9 o'clock. The Court, which was then in session, immediately adjourned, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a meeting of the Bar was held in the Court House, and

On motion of John Williamson, Esq., John G. Miles, Esq., was called to the Chair.

On motion of Hon. R. M. Speer, J. M. Bailey and K. Allen Lovell, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

We are indebted to R. M'Divitt, Esq., for the following report of the proceedings and remarks made on the occasion.

Mr. Miles, on assuming his seat, said:

I wish to say a word, or two, in regard to the melancholy circumstance, which prompts us to meet here, to take into consideration what is proper to be done, under the circumstance, of this solemn dispensation which has called from us this brother and member of this Bar, and we may say of the Bar of the entire State, for Judge Taylor was certainly a distinguished light in the profession. He adorned this Bench upwards of twenty years, serving out almost two terms under elections, and about two years of a previous term by appointment. He discharged his duties faithfully as a Judge, with credit to himself and the country. He had one very distinguishable feature, a marked trait in his judicial character, which ought to mark the judicial character of every man, who attempts to administer the law, that is he had unswerving firmness and uprightness of purpose. No party nor individual could swerve him from his straight forward path of conviction. He knew nobody, but held the scales of justice equally balanced between friend and foe; between political friend and political foe. He seemed to know no party upon the Bench. He has been stricken down, we may say, comparatively in early life, being between the ages of 58 and 59 years when called to his final account. It is proper that we mingle our sympathies with the members of his family, in the r great bereavement, for they have lost a friend. His children have lost a father, and his widowed wife has lost a husband. Other relatives mourn his death but it is our duty here to submit to the righteous dispensation of Providence. God knows what is best for each one of us, and this only serves to admonish us that our time will soon come, and we will have to part and leave mourning friends; and I can only say to you, gentlemen of the Bar, and brother members, cultivate the uprightness of purpose which characterized the life of Judge Taylor; and when we leave this earth and go to unknown lands, may you leave as upright a character and worth in your legal relations as he has in his judicial.

We are now ready for any action that may be taken.

Mr. Speer, said:

Mr. President: It certainly is befitting that the members of the Bar, on this occasion, should meet, not alone to mingle their grief over the loss which we have sustained, in the death of Judge Taylor, but also to render deserved and honorable tribute to his upright and able life. In our profession it cannot be denied that in his death a great man has fallen. As a Judge, I think I can say, uttering the unanimous voice of the Bar in this Judicial District, that Judge Taylor, in this State at least, had few equals, and no superiors. His judicial life was marked by those traits of character which always adorn his station; his innate and overpowering love of justice, his strong and commanding sense of the right, and his firmness to follow the right as God gave him to see it. And yet, in his love of justice and unbending judicial firmness, he had a heart that ever responded to the calls of mercy, and when it became his solemn duty to pronounce the judgment of the law upon those who had offended against the law, his heart always yielded to the dictates of mercy. When the sword of justice fell upon the head of the guilty he burnished its blade with the sweet sunshine of mercy. In giving this tribute to his memory, I but speak the voice of my own heart, and I believe the unbroken voice of the members of the Bar, in this county and district.—As a Judge, he adorned his station, and discharged its duties with impartiality, ability, and unpurchased integrity. I never saw a man upon the Bench who had a quicker and clearer perception of the law, or a greater capacity to see the right and distinguish it from the wrong. I never saw a man whom it was more difficult to mislead, or who could sift, with greater readiness, the wheat from the chaff, —the grains of gold from the sand—and as he has gone now, and we are met here in the presence of his opening grave, we can bear honest and deserved testimony to his upright life, his distinguished ability, his kind heart, and the honored memory which he leaves behind him. Beginning life as he did, in the vale of poverty, with neither name, wealth or position to aid him, his upward course to honor and fame was the result of his own great ability, pure purpose and unpurchasable integrity; and I feel, Mr. President, that the richest legacy that he has left to us and his family, is a name unpolluted by the charge of corruption, and a memory unsullied by any unworthy act in his judicial and official capacity. He goes down to his grave, thus early in life, with the praises and the benedictions of all who have known him, as an upright Judge, and as the noblest work of God—an honest man. That name and memory are dearer than any earthly possession; than either wealth, place or power; and it will be well for us, Mr. Chairman, in view of our great and unquestioned loss, under the cloud of unbroken grief and sorrow which overspreads us to-day, if we take this lesson to our hearts, that the highest reward this earth affords is that of a life honestly and faithfully spent in the discharge of public and personal duty.

I move that a committee of five members of the Bar be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar at this meeting, upon our great loss.

Mr. Brown said,

Mr. President: My acquaintance with Judge Taylor does not extend back to the time when he was, like ourselves, a member of the Bar, but it begins with the beginning of his judicial career. On the morning of April 9, 1849, I walked from my home, six miles distant, in the country, to enter upon the study of the law, in the office of Mayor Campbell, and remember that as I came up this street the Court House bell rang for Court, at 9 o'clock, and soon after Judge Taylor entered this house for the first time as a Judge. His commission was read, and he took his seat on that Bench, in the position you now occupy, a position he occupied every day that the court has been in session since, until yesterday when it was vacant. How he discharged his duties as a Judge, and of his character and virtues, it is needless for me to speak to this audience composed of the members of the Bar, officers of the court, and his fellow citizens. We know him and his character and virtues, and to know them is to respect them. He was a man, as has been said, of tow ering integrity, unpurchased and unpurchaseable. It is true that, as a member of the Bar, and officer of the Court, we were thrown into more intimate relation to him than others, and would therefore be better able to speak of him; but while that is so, the relations we bore did also, more or less, endanger collisions; and while they sometimes did occur—and I regret that they ever did—yet that they occurred so seldom, was perhaps to the credit of Judge Taylor, and due to his kindness of heart more than to our discretion as members of the Bar. Every true attorney makes the cause of his client his own, and, with his sympathies enlisted in that cause, and every power of his mind strained towards the accomplishment of that end, it could not be otherwise than that collisions would sometimes take place, but, as I have said, it is to the credit of the head of the Court that they occurred so seldom. I know and you know that when they did occur they cost his Honor, Judge Taylor, sincere regret, and that he sought the first occasion to remove the sting occasioned sometimes by his hasty words, and when owing to the perplexities of his position, and the over zeal of attorneys, any estrangements occurred, he took early occasion to repair and remove the unpleasant feeling. This we all know, who are members of the Bar.

I have only to say, for myself, that up till recently my relations with him have been of the most friendly character; and now that he is gone, I am glad, that never by tongue or pen, have I ever used any harsh language towards him, and can say sincerely that I entertain, and ever have entertained towards him, the most kindly feelings. It is to be regretted that the last days of his life were somewhat embittered and rendered unhappy by the political strife of last summer. But Judge Taylor is gone. His death has been, perhaps, hastened by this turmoil and excitement; but we can all bear testimony that a great man, and a wise Judge has fallen, and it behooves us to remember that where he lies we soon must lie. Of his preparation for the great change let another speak. Judge Taylor was a believer, and looked for pardon to a higher power than any earthly Court. Let us pause thus, in the busy strife of life, and profit by the solemn warning which his death affords us.

John Williamson, Esq., said;

Mr. President: I rise deeply sensible of the loss which the Bar of Huntingdon county has sustained. Many of us have lost a personal friend. I was very much attached, personally, to Judge Taylor: but he has gone the way of all the earth, and we are following rapidly in his footsteps. I remember him when only a poor boy, he came to this county to write in the office of D. R. Porter, Esq. I remember the wonderful promise he then gave of a mind capable of almost reaching the highest climax in any department he might choose in life. I was struck with the precocious genius then displayed by him. He and I often had conversations on religious subjects, and I remember well of him writing out a thesis on the subject of the Bible, which would have done credit to any Theologian, and which furnished the strongest evidence of his belief in the doctrines of christianity. Judge Taylor was always a man of great integrity and honesty, and of his kindness of heart and purity of purpose all can bear witness who knew him. But, as the poet has said, "The way of death must be trodden by all." His example should be imitated by every member of the Bar, so that all feelings of animosity be buried in oblivion, and that the character of our Bar may come up to the perfect standard it once had. You, sir, are the oldest member of this Bar, and I am the next. All the luminaries which once adorned it have paid the debt of nature. In former days I tried many cases before Judge Taylor, and always considered him the equal of Judge Burnsides, as a man who knew nothing but justice, and I never knew a man having a good case to lose it before him. I sorrow that the law has lost one of its best members, and remember of presenting his name in Convention in connection with the Supreme Bench, as the best law writer of any Common Pleas Judge in Pennsylvania, and of Thaddeus Stevens adding to it, "including the Supreme Court." But with all his learning and all his virtues he has gone to his account, to answer for his deeds, and I hope and believe that for a man of such integrity and christian principles as I knew he possessed, we may sorrow only as those that have hope. I loved him as a man, respected him as a Judge, honored him for his learning, and gloried in his integrity, and may safely say that I considered him one of the first Judges in the State of Pennsylvania, knowing how he began, and how he arrived at last to such a position as a Judge that every member of the Bar in this county and the entire district should be sorry that they have lost him.

Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., said,

Mr. President: It is with feelings of sadness and sorrow that I arise to speak on this occasion. I feel that as Judge Taylor and I were fellow-students together, as we came to the Bar about the same time, and as we always maintained relations of friendship, the most cordial and intimate, it becomes me to add my testimony to that which has been uttered in his favor. As a man of learning, integrity and industry, and at the same time of great ambition and earnest desire to do what is right, and preserve a name unspotted, I cannot but add my testimony to that of those who have spoken in his behalf. I feel that we have lost a friend,—a brother, lamented, who adorned the Bench, and while at the Bar exhibited talents far above mediocrity. I remember well when, as a student, and after being admitted to the Bar, we attended together at our debating societies, and he always took a vigorous hold of every question, and with logical arguments enforced his opinions, and generally carried his side of the case. I remember how well when, after admitted to the Bar, and on the occasion of the trial of McConahy for murder, he first made his brilliant and remarkable display of eloquence, oratory and argument, when the whole house, for three or four hours sat with unswerving attention, and with the greatest eagerness hung on his words throughout the whole of his argument, seeming, at the close, to be sorry he was done; and yet every step he took made an impression, from which the jury and audience could not get away, that the man was guilty; while all depended upon a chain of circumstantial evidence, which he presented in such a clear, logical manner as to enforce upon the mind of every one the conviction that he was guilty. Since that he practised at the Bar, part of the time in partnership with the Chairman, and afterwards by himself, when called in 1849 to the Bench, appointed first by Governor Johnston. With all these recollections of the Judge, and the intimate relationship that existed between us, I cannot but add my testimony to what has been already said, and express my great sorrow that he has been called so early away from our midst.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Speer, Williamson, Orbison, Myton and Cremer appointed a committee, who reported the following resolutions:

Having heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of the Courts of this District, which occurred at his residence this morning, and recognizing in this sad event, a common loss and a public bereavement, and expressing the unanimous voice of the Bar of this County, we do Resolve:

1st. That Judge Taylor, by his modest manner, his eminent ability, his spotless integrity and his unquestioned fairness, has discharged the duties of President Judge of this District for more than twenty-two years, in such a manner as to make honorable his high office, to deserve and receive the unshaken confidence of the people, and to surround his name when living, and his memory now, when dead, with the highest reward of honest labor,—the grateful acknowledgment of duty well and faithfully done.

2d. That, in the presence of his opening grave, we declare him to have been an honest man and a fearless, able, and incorruptible Judge, the clearness and strength of whose mind were equalled only by the warmth and kindness of his heart.

3d. That having begun the struggle of life, unaided and alone, his steady march to deserved distinction was alike the reward of his great ability and his conscientious discharge of public duty.

4th. That eminent as he was in official life, and much as he will be missed and mourned in the Courts over which he has so long and so acceptably presided, the tenderness and affection of his heart, and the kindness of his nature, do ably endeared him to his family and his friends, to whom in this hour of their grief, we tender the poor consolation of our unmixed sympathy.

5th. That as our last tribute to the memory of the honored dead, we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and we hereby direct these resolutions to be presented to the Court, to be entered upon its records, a copy furnished to his family, and that they be published in all the papers of this District.

On motion of J. W. Mattern, Esq., the above resolutions were adopted.

On motion of John Williamson, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet in this room on the day of the funeral, in conjunction with the members of the Bar from the other counties of the district.

Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16th, being the day fixed for the funeral a joint meeting of the members of the Bench and Bar of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon, suggested by the death of Hon. George Taylor, late its President Judge, was held in the Court House at 1½ o'clock, p. m.

Hon. John Dean was, on motion, called to the chair, and Aug. S. Landis and K. Allen Lovell, Esqs., elected Secretaries of the meeting.

The President, on taking the chair, in a few appropriate remarks, referred to his ten years acquaintance with the deceased, and spoke with impressiveness of the great fidelity to duty which characterized his useful life.

P. M. Lytle, Esq, moved the appointment of a committee of two members of the Bar, and an Associate Judge from each county of the district, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Hon. Jos. Irwin, Hon. Samuel Calvin, and Col. R. A. McMurtrie, of Blair county; Hon. George W. Easly, Robert L. Johnston, and George M. Reade, Esqs., of Cambria county; Hon. D. Clarkson, Hon John Scott, and P. M. Lytle, Esq., of Huntingdon county.

The committee, through the Hon. John Scott, reported the following resolutions:

The members of the Bench and Bar of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, assembled to express their feelings upon the death of Hon. George Taylor, late its President Judge, feel that they are called to pay a tribute to the memory of no ordinary man. We come not only to bear testimony to the purity and ability of his judicial administration, but also to drop the tear which is due to the esteemed and beloved friend, for of him it may in truth be said that he had in as high degree as any Judge upon the Bench the warm personal regard of his judicial associates, and of the gentlemen of the Bar among whome he discharged his duties. Added to a strong, clear, discriminating mind, thoroughly disciplined by early study and imbued with the elementary principles of legal science, were a reverence for Supreme authority, a recognition of his responsibility to that authority, a love of justice and a high moral courage. Strong as were his feelings and convictions upon any subject, which might incidentally mingle in the contest of the Courts, his sense of right was stronger, and of no man who ever sat upon the Bench was there less complaint of personal bias or partiality to suitors. If proper to apply to any man the first ideal of a Judge, "an able man, a man of truth, who fears God and hates covetousness" it might be applied to him. Feeling that he has died at the close of an honorable service of almost a quarter of a century, who we have had every opportunity to observe and learning the traits of his character bear testimony to its worth in these brief words, and do resolve:

1st. That we will now proceed in a body to attend his funeral, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

2d. That the members of the Bar of the several Counties of the District will take measures to have the proceedings of this meeting placed upon the records of their respective Counties.

3d. That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of deceased, and the same be published in all the newspapers of the District.

In the absence of the committee and during the meeting, the following remarks were made by gentlemen present, for a verbatim report of which we are indebted to the same source:

David Blair, Esq., said,

Mr. President: In view of the circumstances that surround us, we feel like exclaiming, "what shadows we are; what shadows we pursue," when reflecting upon the shortness of life; and especially are we admonished of that fact by the mortality in the profession in this county, this being the third meeting the Huntingdon County Bar have had for this purpose within one year. J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., Gen. Wilson, and now Judge Taylor. I hardly know what to say in regard to a gentleman whose life and character were public property for the past twenty years, in this section of the State of Pennsylvania. I can throw no new light upon a character so conspicuous to those who knew the eminence to which he attained.

He was born in Chester county, and raised principally in the same neighborhood with me. I met him here in 1836, when I came to practice at this Bar. He had been admitted some time previous to that, together with Messrs. Orbison, Campbell and Calvin. From that time to this Judge Taylor has been well known to all of us, in the practice of his profession. He set out by adopting a principle which every young lawyer should, that anything that was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and that nothing was to be treated as a trifle in professional or any other kind of life; and adopting that principle, whatever he undertook to do he did well. Although in the outset of his professional career he was not very extensively engaged in practice, yet what cases he undertook he prepared and studied with such care and diligence that he could make, and did make, more character out of the trial and argument of a single case than many a lawyer could out of twenty years practice. This is something of the character of his start in professional life, and before he had practiced more than six years, he was appointed to the Bench, in 1849. During that time he had held the office of County Treasurer two years, and practised law, as a member of the firm of Miles & Taylor. In 1841, during a very extensive revival of religion in this town, he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and thought seriously for some time afterwards, of studying for the ministry, but for some reason or other gave it up, and continued in the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was appointed Judge of the 24th Judicial District, a new District formed at that time, and has held that position from that time to this, a year and a half by appointment, and twenty years by elections. The first time his opponent was T. P. Campbell, Esq., now of Davenport, Iowa, a man of most brilliant talents as a lawyer, one of the finest speakers we had at our Bar, and a gentleman of fine social habits. He was the opponent of Judge Taylor, and Judge Taylor was elected. In ten years after he was brought forward as a candidate by petition, signed unanimously by the members of the Bar, in the whole District, and was elected; and now, it happens strangely in the mysterious decrees of Providence, that about the close of his last term, his term of life should end. He was comparatively in the full vigor of manhood yet, and with a great amount of physical strength and mental force; a man of legal learning and great amount of character, he had hopes of a future before him that would even surpass the brilliancy of his past life. But in the midst of his duties, and as observed by the Chairman, "with the harness on," he was stricken down, and died within a period of three weeks from the time he was first attacked, and we are called together to-day to call up in the history of his life those things which will be proper on an occasion of this kind, and to express our admiration and regard for him. At a time like this, we all feel that whatever differences may have taken place, either at the Bar, in social or political life, they should all be forgotten now; and I think they are all forgotten, and we can, with sincerity, unite as citizens, and as members of a high profession, in doing honor to his memory. We feel that as such we have sustained a great loss. We feel that the Judicial profession of Pennsylvania have sustained a great loss, for it is to minds and intellects like Judge Taylor's, and men of his superior abilities, that the advancement is to be made, both in the making and administering the laws. I can only say that I sincerely drop my tears on the grave of my fellow-member of the Bar.

Hon. Samuel Calvin, said,

Mr. President: Many of you have long and intimately known Judge Taylor, but I suppose none more so than I. Soon after I came to this county, in December, 1833, to take charge of the Academy in this town, I first became acquainted with him, and he was the first intimate friend I had in town. I found that he had been a teacher sometime previous, and was at that time engaged in the Prothonotary's Office with Gov. Porter, then Prothonotary. In the fall of 1837–4 I organized a debating society in the old Academy, on the canal, now torn down, and the Judge was the most prominent member of that association. We had many interesting debates, and a number of the members of the Bar were members of that association, including Mr. Orbison, Mr. M'Murtrie, and others. It was entertaining and instructive, but I do not remember the performance of any of them so distinctly as that of Judge Taylor. His speeches were of decided ability, eloquent, and of finished oratory. He told me, I remember, that he would frequently write out a sentence and transcribe it three or four times, correcting and improving it. He was in the habit, after thinking or hearing people talk on subjects of interest, of sitting down and writing out his thoughts on the arguments, and would oftentimes transcribe them to get them into such shape and form, having the arguments arranged in such logical sequence, and the style so improved as to conform to his judgment. He was not a man of learning; but a good common scholar, and after studying law he studied Latin to some extent. But one of his most remarkable features was his wonderful power of analysis, and his clear statement. No matter how complex a case was, or how much the members of the Bar might be at a loss, they had not heard his analysis of the case, his statement of the principles of justice that lay at the bottom, until it was very clear where the truth lay. His analysis was an argument, and was almost sufficient without anything further. He had a mind strong and well disciplined, and I think it was by this early training that he became such a remarkably concise, methodical and clear writer. You never read a charge of his, or any production from his pen, that he attempted a description, that you did not discover that distinct and clear analysis of all the principles involving the case; that clear statement and logical sequence of ideas. His speeches were of the climacteric order, always commencing with the weaker points, and terminating with the stronger. We both set out to practice law under Judge Burnsides, a most excellent, honest, true hearted and public spirited man, but as hard a judge as ever presided, and there was not one of us that did not feel afraid to try a case before him without some of the older lawyers at our back. The Judge formed an association with Mr. Miles, who took the lead in all civil trials, but the Judge had his full share in the preparation of the cases, and generally understood them well. His first great speech was in 1840, in the old Court House, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. M'Conahy, for one of the most atrocious murders, or series of murders ever perpetrated in the country, and there never was a case that excited more intense public feeling. If that man had been acquitted, I have no doubt, that even in good moral Huntingdon county he would have been torn to pieces by the populace. Messrs. Bell, Wilson and myself were assigned to defend him, and I remember when we endeavored to turn the current in his favor, the crowd was ready to mob us when we went out of the Court House. In that case Judge Taylor was associated with Prosecuting Attorney Alex. Gwin, Esq., in the preparation and prosecution of the case, and he and Mr. Gwin had gone to the ground, made a map of it, and examined every witness beforehand, and had a most thorough preparation; but when he got up to make that opening speech, for four hours he poured forth such a torrent of argumentation and eloquence as I never heard before in any court of justice. The speech was afterwards published in pamphlet form, and cannot but be pronounced one of the finest arguments ever heard in a criminal case. It was intensely earnest and overwhelming, and no one felt it more than I did, being called upon to follow him as junior counsel in the defense. He told me frequently of an argument made by him, in the case of the Flanigans, in Cambria county, which he believed equal to the one made against M'Conahy, and in which he did not observe them lighting the candles, and took no note of the lapse of time until reminded by Mr. Miles that he had already spoken three hours. In many respects I considered Judge Taylor a remarkable man. He took up everything in a case, and not merely one side. His mind was so comprehensive that he appeared to know everything in a case, and gave the proper force and weight to every part of it, so that it was seldom that we succeeded in reversing him. I once had five cases carried up and told him I would reverse him in four of them, but to my utter astonishment they were all affirmed before I got home, except one which was affirmed the other day at Pittsburgh, in which case the substantial justice, I have no hesitation in saying, was against us. His social qualities were well known. Of undoubted integrity, unhesitating truth and veracity, and a man of honor; no man ever knew him to do a mean act or utter a sentiment that would not meet the approbation of every one. He appeared to grasp a case at once, and was certainly, in my judgment, the finest writer in the Judicial District. I think his writings, whether Judicial or any other, were as clear, methodical, and unpuzzled, and as strong a representation of the case as could be done by any one. His opinions, written or spoken will compare favorably with those of any judge, whether Common Pleas, or the Supreme Bench, and were models of learning. He has now left us. We will see him no more. We have been familiar with his face and in communication with him for years; but we will meet him no more on this side of the grave. I have been on the most frindly terms with him from the beginning. His was one of my earliest friendships when I came here a young man, a stranger in a strange land. I found in him a genial whole souled companion, and from that to his death I was one of his friends.

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There were few men that I had more respect for. True he had his faults; but who that is human has not. Even the Sun has its dark spots, and everything human must be more or less imperfect; but his virtues were of the highest order, and I shall continue to cherish, during my life all the respect and kindness for him that I ever had.

Hon. Jno Scott, said:

Mr. President: I have felt my own sentiments so fully expressed by what has dropped from Mr. Calvin, that I have very little to add. I well recollect the first occasion upon which I met Judge Taylor. It was in Alexandria, after he had addressed a very large public audience, and the address delivered that day, when I was very young, made upon my mind so strong an impression, by its power, its earnestness and its logic, as well as the pure forcible English, to which Mr. Calvin has alluded, that I have never forgotten it, and I think, if called upon to-day, I could give its divisions and arguments. This was about the time I had made up my mind to study law, and after that meeting was over, during an hour's conversation with him in my father's house, I perhaps received the first real lessons of a student, for he gave me what was his own experience in that direction. From that day to this I may say, we have been friends. When I came to the Bar the first important case in which I was concerned was one in which I was associated with him, and that case revealed to me, not only the remarkable power which he possessed, but also another characteristic, to which Mr. Calvin has not alluded, but one which I think we will all unite in saying was a characteristic of his great ability, and that was his unwillingness to go before the public in any display of that ability that he could avoid. That was the case of Cryder's appeal which went to the Supreme Court, and it was only because of his persistence in refusing to appear before that tribunal that the argument fell upon me. In 1849 he went upon the Bench, and from that day to this, in all the relations that existed between counsel at the Bar, and Judge upon the Bench, not only in this Court but in others of the District, where I practiced, our intercourse has been marked by friendship. I have had occasion, I suppose, as all other members of the Bar have, at times to feel that my clients had not obtained what they were entitled to; but, upon reviewing the case, I have generally found that the opinion was the error of the advocate, instead of the calm decision of the Judge; but even when my feelings have induced me to go higher, I have in the majority of instances, fared as Mr. Calvin has stated. He was an honest man—he was a just man; and, sir, permit me to say that you have no greater task before you than to fill the measure of the honesty and the justice which this District accords to your predecessor.

I need not enter into any expression of friendship, or of the feelings awakened by the severance of the ties that existed so long. Whatever occasion there may have been, in the 25 years that have elapsed since I came to the Bar, for difference of sentiment or opinion, I shall drop the tear of sincere friendship over his grave.

Augustus S. Landis, Esq., said;

Mr. President: I have not, sir, heard one of what might be called the junior members of the Bar, pay any tribute yet to the memory of Judge Taylor, and I may be excused for claiming the attention of the meeting for a few moments. I have known Judge Taylor for 16 years, which I believe covers about the time I have been at the Bar. I met him as a stranger, and well I remember that he was present on the eve that I was examined, when I first began to know him. Perhaps, like all other young members of the Bar on meeting the Judge, I was impressed with the great distance that seemed to exist between us; the far off stand point he occupied from me, as one who had achieved honors on the Bench, and greatness, who had won the respect of his fellow men, and of the Bar on one hand, and I, an humble aspirant for professional success, as it were just letting down the bars leading to the great field that lay before me. I felt that the presence of the Judge was almost forbidding, and remember well when I first appeared before him in Court, and the feelings of dread and trembling with which I approached the duty of making answer for the defendant in some case. I was clearly wrong, but the point I wish to make is the kindness and gentleness with which he pointed out my mistake, and which made such an impression upon me that I shall never forget it. That was one of the first kind impressions I had of him. As other business came into my hands I came to know him better, but then it was that I began to understand the great qualities of which I thought him possessed; and now as I take a retrospect of those 14 years I claim it as a privilege to have been admitted by him, and to have practised in his Court, because I believe that he must rank amongst the first Judges in the State, and perhaps if the facilities had been afforded him his fame might rival that of Judge Gibson. I have often been impressed with the marked clearness with which he viewed the questions in a case and often when supposing I understood all the questions in it, I only discovered, when I heard one of his clear, strong and forcible charges, that I knew nothing about it. His was a mind capable of comprehending all the principles of a case and of laying it before a jury with such clearness that the entry to the jury room was but the legal formality to the recording of a verdict.

I only desire to pay this tribute to his abilities as a Judge, and also to the qualities of his heart, as I learned to know him. He always treated me with the utmost kindness, as was his invariable custom to treat all the young members of the Bar.

I esteem it, sir, a melancholly pleasure to be here to-day, to join with my brethren of the profession, in paying this tribute to his memory, and following his remains to their last resting place. It is one of the beautiful features in our profession that when one is stricken down by the hand of death, we forget for the moment all the bitterness of the past, and that we ever were adversaries, and come together as a band of brothers to pay our devotion to the memory of the stricken one, and follow him to his last resting place. I therefore esteem it a pleasure to be here for that purpose. But, sir, has it not occurred to you, as remarked by Mr. Blair, that these occasions are frequent of late, when we are called upon to bear testimony to our feelings for some one departed in this county and others, stricken down by the hand of death? Now, sir, what are we to think of this? Are we, as educated men, endeavoring to fill a position in a high and honorable profession, to be forgetful of the great truth of a life beyond this, and come together thoughtlessly and carelessly, to pay a tribute to the memory and pass resolutions in regard to those who have passed away, and think nothing of the great truth which lies behind it all? I feel that, as members of the profession, we have a higher duty to claim our attention. These Providences I hold should make their proper impression on us. We must not forget the high responsibility we owe to the Great Judge above us. These days are only as it were loaned to us. We are here for other purposes than filling the mere measures of our earthly stations in life. I trust as we assemble thus, from time to time, we shall not forget the great lesson of life. I was assured by one who spent some time with Judge Taylor, shortly after his illness, that from the time when he was first stricken by disease up to that time, he was truly thankful that his mind was left to him unimpaired, though it might truly almost be said that one-half of his body was in the grave. It was a God's mercy that the portion of that body was yet strong and that his mind was left him to view his past life, and he stated that the impression of early years, and the faith once granted to him had come back to him as strong as ever, and that he still had an abiding confidence in the redeeming power of the saviour. It was a great privilege that when his body was robbed of its vitality that his mind was left, and only seemed to drop at last like a pull upon it. Let us therefore take the lesson of this sad occurence, and remember the responsibility we owe to the Great Judge above us. It is a great thing for a man who has been a Judge for twenty years to pass away to the Great Judge above that he in turn may be judged. We pass through these courts to another Court, and let us live and prepare ourselves that it shall be said of us that we have acquitted ourselves like men.

P. M. Lytle, Esq., said;

Mr. President: I don't feel like allowing this occasion to pass without joining Mr. Landis in attesting the feeling of high regard which the younger members of the Bar entertained and should entertain for our deceased Judge. I presume that no young member of the Bar has been on terms of more intimate friendship with him than myself. I have been at the Bar about nine years, and came at first fearing the Judge, it is true, like Mr. Landis; but I did not fear the Judge after I became acquainted with him. Ever since that time I have found him my true friend. He lived my friend and I believe that he died my friend. I never needed advice but what I found it upon application to Judge Taylor. His heart was always as open as his hand. To his legal ability I can pay no higher tribute than that pronounced by Chief Justice Thompson, when he said that Judge Taylor was the ablest President Judge in the State. Every one here knows what his social qualities were, and no one who mingled with him in daily intercourse entertained for him anything but the highest regard. This is not alone felt by the members of the Bar, but all classes of society are in mourning today, on account of his death; the white and the black, the rich and the poor. I can say nothing to add to the eulogies pronounced upon him. He was a good man, and I glory in the opportunity of being here to-day, and having the privilege of dropping a tear upon the sod where a good man rests.

THEODORE TILTON'S LECTURE.—We attended the Lecture of Theodore Tilton, on Wednesday evening last, at Tyrone, under the auspices of the "Juneauta Club," and were highly pleased with the masterly manner in which the lecturer handled his subject—"Home, Sweet Home." His peculiar views upon Marriage and Divorce have been severely criticised by those who are too illiberal and and one-sided to listen to an opposite opinion to that entertained by themselves. Much as we may have been disposed, from prejudice, to controvert, in our mind, some of his extreme positions, we felt that his logic was irresistible, and based, apparently upon the best of common sense, and if there was anything detrimental to sound morality in it we failed to hear it. And we here desire to say, that we have no sympathy for that class of Prurient Prudes, who are eternally turning up their hands in holy horror, at some imaginary indency, and yet whose lives, every day of their existence, gives the lie to their professions. We were not a little annoyed, by the giddy twaddle, of at least two of the female portion of the audience, in retiring from the hall. After listening, for an hour and a half, to one of the grandest pleas ever made in behalf of women, even if they differed with the lecturer, a little appreciation, on their part, would have suggested to them the propriety of treating his views with a little respect. Evidently the plea for the elevation and education of women—at least of *some* of them—does not come a moment too early, whether they be capable of appreciating or not. We were very much delighted with the Lecture, and freely confess that much that was so well said was strikingly new to us.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—George Couts, of this place, was killed by the Fast Line, at Spruce Creek on Saturday evening about eight o'clock, under the following circumstances, as near as we could learn them, viz: Couts was employed on a wood train on the Central. He was unwell for several days and had gone up to Tyrone, and on Saturday evening he came down to Spruce Creek, on a freight train, and stopped off. He and a comripe were walking on the rail road, when his comrade suggested that the train would be along in a few moments and that he had better step off, and he did step off partially. His comrade again said: "George, you are not off far enough." He rejoined petulantly implying that he was, when in a moment the train dashed out of the tunnel and struck him, killing him instantly.

Couts was a faithful soldier during the entire rebellion, and escaped unharmed, and after the expiration of his enlistment as a volunteer, he enlisted in the regular service and served a term. He was a single man. He was buried from the residence of his brother, Samuel Couts, in this place, on Sunday afternoon. He was a young man of sober and industrious habits and his untimely end is much regretted by all who knew him.

JUNIATA VALLEY CAMPMEETING ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Juniata Valley Campmeeting Association, held in Huntingdon, Nov. 13th, the following officers were elected:

President, Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D.; Treasurer, M. M. Logan; Secretary, J. K. Rhodes; Executive Committee, S. W. Norton, John Benford, C. W. Ashcom, John W. Speddy, W. H. McClellan.

Measures were adopted to obtain the balance of stock it was deemed expedient should be secured at this time. After the appointment of various committees, and a general interchange of sentiments, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

One lot, 50 feet front, and two lots, 30 feet front, situated

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Classification of Soils.

When farmers are conversing with each other with regard to soils, or discussing questions relating to them in their clubs, there seems to be no well-understood, common standard among them, whereby each may comprehend at once the kind of soil spoken of.

Six divisions have been adopted by those who have investigated the matter. These are rocky soil, stony soil, gravelly soil, sandy soil, loam and clay soil. When lands are so rocky as to be unfit for cultivation, they scarcely come under the term of soil; although they often produce heavy crops of wood and timber. But they sometimes materially benefit the crops of the neighborhood by the influence produced from their shade, moisture, and protection from winds.

Their gradual decomposition furnishes a certain portion of lime, potash and other fertilizing materials, which are washed down, and greatly contribute to the support of vegetation which is within their reach. The mosses which rest upon these rocks, and cling to their sides, may appear to the beholder as worthless vegetable life. But it is not so. They are living, active organisms, penetrating every fissure of the rock, and imperceptibly corroding the solid structures, and preparing them for future usefulness in soils, or composing soils themselves.

There are some other soils peculiar in themselves, and have what are denominated peat or vegetable soils, or the prairie soils, which have been anually burned over for ages and are highly charged with ashes and alkaline salts.

Some simple distinction ought to be assumed for reference, and in order to gain these, Professor Johnson has presented a classification of soils, which is based principally upon these chemical constituents. These are—

1. Pure *Clay*, consisting of about sixty parts of silicia, that is, flint and forty parts of alumni—which is a common ingredient of clay—and oxide of iron. When this earth is passed through water, no silicious sand will settle at the bottom, and it rarely forms any extent of soil.

2. Strongest *Clay*, the stickey clay, consists of pure clay mixed with five to fifteen parts of a silicious sand—that is, flinty sand.

3. *Clay loam* differs from a clay soil in allowing from fifteen to thirty parts of fine sand to be separated from it in washing.—By this larger admixture of sand, the clayey parts are mechanically separated, and the soil becomes of a more free and friable nature.

4. A *loamy* soil, upon washing, will leave from thirty to sixty parts of sand on the bottom of the vessel in which it is washed.

5. A *Sandy* loam will leave from sixty to ninety parts of sand.

6. A *Sandy* soil, or light sand as it is called, would have less than ten parts of clay. Such a soil, if worthy of the name, would scarcely produce any compensating crop.

This classification may easily be made by means of simply washing. The soil should first be dried, and then after boiling in water should be throughly stirred in some convenient vessel. The sand will settle first, and when it is at the bottom the liquid alone, hold the fine clay &c., in suspension, may be poured off: when this has been done a few times, nothing will remain at the bottom of the vessel besides nearly pure sand; this may be dried and weighed and the quantity will indicate to which class of the above the soil belongs. But the above classification has referred only to the clay and sand, while lime is an important constituent of soils, and of which they are seldom entirely destitute.

7. *Marly* soils, in which the proportion of lime is more than five parts, but does not exceed twenty parts of the whole weight of dry soil. The marl is a sandy loam or clay marl, according as the proportion of clay it contains would place it under the one or the other denomination.

8. *Calcareous*, or limy or chalky soils, in which the lime exceeding twenty parts in one hundred, becomes the distinguished constituent. There are also calcareous clays or loams or sands, accoding to the proportions of clay or sand which are present in them.

Then *vegetable* matter is sometimes the characteristic of a soil, which gives rise to a further civision of—

9. *Vegetable* moulds, which are of various kinds, from five to ten per cent, to the peaty soil, in which the organic matter may amount to sixty or seventy. These soils are also clayey, loamy or sandy, according to the predominant character of the earthy admixtures.

The management of these soils would require quite a diversity of practice, some account of which may be referred to in another article.—*N. E. Farmer.*

SAVING CABBAGES TILL SPRING.—We know of no better way to preserve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years. It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is with the roots down—fill in with soil pretty freely, then make a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay bean-poles opposite the way of the pitch and cover with corn fodder or straw or boards. In using through the winter avoid as much as possible the sunny side and close up again. We have kept our cabbages for more than a dozen years this way in a perfect state through the winter and into the spring and could even up to the first of May if desirable.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

MINCED MEAT.—Four pounds beef, boiled tender; one pound suet, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron, cut fine; six pounds apples, one pound sugar, grate the rind of four lemons, and add the juice; cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste, cider to moisten them. Some use brandy to flavor, but I prefer it without as it is an article I use only as medicine.

Educational.

School Report.

Report of Porter township schools for the month ending November 10, 1871.

The names of the pupils who have attended twelve days and upwards are reported. The number of days which each one has attended will be marked opposite his or her name; all others will remain unpublished.

SCHOOL No. 1.

FEMALES.	NO. DAYS	MALES.	NO. DAYS.
Cynthia Knode	20	J W Black	20
M J Black	20	L K Neff	20
J C Harnish	20	Wm Harnish	19
S C Kurde	19	J R Colder	18
A M Miller	19	L C Harnish	18
A E Neff	17	Lambert Neff	18
Alice Neff	16	M H Neff	18
Mary Neff	15	J S Huyett	18
M M Knode	15	Wm Knode	12
Ella Aruis (col'd)	19	Wilber Huyett	12

School numbers twenty-eight scholars; twenty-two of whose names are published; eleven males and eleven females, leaving six names unpublished.

SCHOOL No. 2.

FEMALES.	NO. DAYS.	MALES.	NO. DAYS.
E M Allen	20	Wm Roe	20
L M Bridenbaugh	20	S L Work	20
H S Morrow	20	R N Cunningham	19
M M Tussey	20	S S Sprankle	17
A N Roe	20	Wm Rouch	17
F D Cunningham	19	Aaron Snyder	17
M A Snyder	19	J S Tussey	16
M E Laird	19	W W Isenberg	16
Lomie Isenberg	19	Wm Morrow	15
M E Cunningham	18	Sam'l Guisler	15
A M Kennedy	18	A C Hamer	14
Beckie Sprankle	18		
M M Sprankle	18		
Lizzie Henderson	18		
Mary Roe	18		
Ada J Work	17		
Anna Isenberg	17		
Anna Sprankle	17		
Rosa J Kennedy	16		
Annie Allen	15		
Jennie Isenberg	14		
Hannah Rouch	14		

School for the present month numbering thirty-nine scholars; thirty-three of whose names are published; twenty-two being females and eleven males, leaving six names unpublished.

There is yet abundant room for improvement. We hope, by the next report we have to make, we can publish the name of every scholar, and as near the full number of days as is possible. Patrons, without your assistance, we cannot do this, so lend us a helping hand and thereby show that you are awake to the best interest of education.

SCHOOL No. 3.

Ada Neff	20	Howard Kough	20
Lydia Winters	20	Thom. Estep	20
Annie Kough	20	Oliver Long	20
Carrie Fleming	20	Robert Long	20
Dollie Wertz	19	Emanuel Boyer	20
Maggie Neff	18	Walter Kough	19
Mary Cresswell	18	J M Neff	18
Ellie Fleming	18	P H Bouslough	17
Martha Swartz	17	J S Estep	17
Linie Woods	17	Andie Saner	16
Lizzie Stringer	16	G O Estep	13
M F Bouslaugh	15	Wm Mitchel	13
Annie Lemmon	15		
Carrie Piper	15		
Lydia Stryker	15		
Emma Estep	14		
Laura Hampshire	14		
Ella Mitchell	14		
Anna Latta	14		

School numbers forty-six pupils for the present month; thirty-one of whose names are published; leaving fifteen names unpublished, part of which have just entered the school.

We are glad to know that an interest is being manifested on the part of the pupils in attendance, but yet there is room for improvement. Will the parents allow their children to attend regularly?

SCHOOL No. 4.

Emma Murrits	20	Thomas Brooks	20
Emma Sharpe	20	George M'Carty	20
Sallie Ayres	19	Howard Sharpe	20
Ella M'Elroy	19	Jerome Benson	18
J M Carns	18	Henry Gross	18
Jennie Ayres	17	A Zimmerman	18
Sophia Gross	17	Joseph Moore	16
Alice Ayres	16	Hugh Snyder	16
Katy Murritts	15	Wilson Snyder	16
Annie Thompson	14	Alfred Snyder	12
Lizzie Eckels	12	John Thompson	12
Mary Eckles	12		
Ida M. Thompson	12		

Whole number of pupils in attendance during the month is thirty-five; of which twenty-four are published. More interest is required on the part of the parents to make it a good school. Many of the pupils are without necessary books and the patrons think that the children should learn as much as if they had all the books required.

SCHOOL No. 5.

Irene Hall	19	H S Aurandt	20
M C. Newel	18	S H Aurandt	20
Nettie Bryan	18	M Isenberg	20
Annie Grafuis	18	Allie Grafuis	19
Grace Neff	17	F K Holtzinger	18
Sarah Hall	13	Benj Hatfield	18
M R Hall	13	B L Neff	18
Minna White	12	G W Neff	17
		James Newel	17
		Geo Newel	16
		Wm Grafuis	15
		Joseph Bryan	15
		James Moore	15
		Frank Neff	14
		Calvin Bryan	13
		Samuel Nevel	12
		Elmer Neff	12

School for the present month numbers 38 scholars; twenty-five of whose names are published; 8 females and 17 males.

SCHOOL No. 6.

R C Waite	20	J Isenberg	20
R Shultzaberger	20	J R Isenberg	20
Sadie A Cozzens	20	W Isenberg	20
Laura A Forrest	20	G W Forrest	20
S A Forrest	20		
Eva E Isenberg	20		
Ellie Jones	20		
Ada Forrest	16		
Ettie Cozzens	18		
Lydia Isenberg	18		

School for the present month numbers—pupils; fourteen of whose names are published; 10 of which are females and 4 males.

BY ORDER OF THE INSTITUTE.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade, Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.

April 5, 1871-1y.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Travellers' Guide.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	ERIE MAIL	ELMIRA ACC'N.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg,.....Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport,.....Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,—.....	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,.....	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,.....	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX'S	ELMIRA ACC'N.	PACIFIC EX'S	ERIE MAIL.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg,.....leave	6 35	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore.....arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington.....arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

May 24, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.52, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leave Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.20 p. m., Harndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

my.21,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Piek, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobst Mills,*" will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 20th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877-tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

WANTED.—Wood choppers, at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address GREENWOOD FURNACES,

nov1-3t Huntingdon County, Pa.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSSES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FRUITS, CHEESE, TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everythin, else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply BREAD. CAKES AND PIES. reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes ways on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake.	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER.

No. 625 Hill street,

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries. Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest. and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr261y.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:

A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid water-power of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.

ALSO.

A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO., Real Estate Agent,

Oct.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., 2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

FOR MALE AND FEMEALE

Attractively situatad in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn'a. R. R. Four regular graduates, assested by other competent